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Kyoto University
Review

The Chemistry on Diterpenoids in 1973

Eiichi Fujita, Kaoru Fuji, Yoshimitsu Nagao, and Manabu Node*

Received June 30, 1975

I. INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of annual reviews1-9) on diterpenoids chemistry. The classification is the same as that adopted in this series since 1969.

In each section, the related compounds of the similar structures are collected to form groups. In each group, isolation and structure determination are first described, synthesis and reaction are secondly, and biosynthesis and the others are finally followed. In each compound or sometimes in each group, the full paper(s) is first described and the short communication(s) is followed.

In 1970 of this series,7) a biogenesis of the alkaloids of Daphniphyllum macropodum was described,10) and they have been regarded as diterpenoids.6) Recently, however, biosynthesis of daphnilactone-B was studied by tracer experiments,11) and the results supported squalene to be the precursor of the alkaloid. Therefore, we exclude these Daphniphyllum alkaloids from our reviews.

II. PODOCARPANE DERIVATIVES

A very short and highly stereoselective total synthesis of dl-podocarpic acid (1) was reported.12) The outline is shown in Chart 1.

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An annelation procedure for the synthesis of polysubstituted terpenoid intermediates was developed by Wiesner et al. Thus the key compounds (2a) and (2b) afford (3a) and (3b) in 50% overall yield respectively by osmium tetroxide oxidation followed by periodate oxidation and the cyclization of the resulting aldehydes.

A skeletal transformation of compound 4, derived from \( \lambda \)-abietic acid, was carried out as shown in Chart 2. The cyclization of 5 gives 6 regarded as a mother skeleton of aconitine.

Compounds 7, 8, and 9, derived from \( \lambda \)-abietic acid were autoxidized to the
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corresponding benzonilidene derivatives 10 and 11.15)

Reacted with phosphoryl chloride resulted in reductive backbone rearrangement to give 13.16)

Chlorination of 7-oxopodocarpic acid esters (14) and (15) was conveniently achieved by HCl-H₂O₂ in AcOH giving 16 and 17, respectively.17) O-Alkyl cleavage of methyl esters by 1,5-diazabicyclo-[5.4.0]-undecene-5 (DBU) was demonstrated in podocarpic acid derivatives. Thus, 18 (Chart 1) gives rise to methyl ether (12) of podocarpic acid by the action of DBU in 96.7% yield. Treatment of 19 with 2 eq. of DBU in o-xylene at 165° for 15 min. affords 20 in 90.5% yield, while on treatment under the same condition for 5 hours 19 gives 21, which is produced by dehydrobromination, O-alkyl cleavage of the ester, and decarboxylation.18)

On the other hand, N-phenylbenzamidine was shown to be a relatively mild and selective dehydrobrominating agent.19) It gave much higher yields of 20 from 19 than the stronger base sodium methoxide and without concomitant O-alkyl cleavage reported for dehydrohalogenating agents DBU and 1,5-diazabicyclo-[4.3.0]-nonene-5 (DBN).

A new approach to geminal alkylation was applied to synthesize methyl desoxy-podocarpate (23) starting from 22 (Chart 3).20) High yield and stereoselectivity in all steps are remarkable.
Tetraperoxymolybdate, $(\text{Mo}[\text{O}_2]_4)^{-2}$, oxidizes \(p\)-alkylphenols to afford a dienone hydroperoxide of \(p\)-quinol type. Thus, methyl podocarpate (24) gave rise to 25 in 55% yield by the reagent.\(^{21}\) (for another example: see abietane section VI)

The structure of an unusual product from the Birch reduction of 26 was determined as 27 by an X-ray analysis of the \(p\)-bromobenzoate (28).\(^{22}\) The methoxy group is reactive enough to be replaced with an acetoxy group, and the \(p\)-bromobenzoate of the product was analyzed by an X-ray method to confirm the structure (29).\(^{23}\)

### III. LABDANE DERIVATIVES

Oleo-resins from most species of the genus *Larix* were analyzed by GLC for their diterpene composition. The results were discussed in the chemotaxonomical point of
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view.\textsuperscript{24) The two new diterpenes, (13S)-labda-8(17),14-diene-13,18-diol (30) and 18-norlabda-8(17),13-diene-4\(\alpha\),15-diol (31) were isolated together with some known diterpenes from Pinus contorta bark.\textsuperscript{25)"

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(30)} \\
\text{(31)} \\
\text{(32)}
\end{array}
\]

13-Epimanool (32) has been identified in the benzene extractives from the bark of Pinus radiata.\textsuperscript{26) Three isomeric diterpenes 33, 34, and 35 were isolated from Agathis robusta.\textsuperscript{27)"

Diterpene acid constituents of two Amazonian species, Hymenaea oblongifolia and H. parvifolia, were screened and a new resin acid named guamaic acid (36) was isolated from the latter. \textit{ent}–Pinifolic acid and \textit{ent}–13-epilabdanolic acid were also isolated from H. oblongifolia and H. parvifolia, respectively.\textsuperscript{28) Junicedric acid (37) was isolated from Juniperus oxycedrus.\textsuperscript{29) The absolute structure of lithofellic acid (38) was determined by physical and chemical means.\textsuperscript{30)"

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(33)} \\
\text{(34)} \\
\text{(35)} \\
\text{(36)} \\
\text{(37)} \\
\text{(38)}
\end{array}
\]

\textit{Sideritis canariensis} was found to contain two new diterpenes, tibenol (39) and a derivative of trachylobane.\textsuperscript{31) The structure of the latter will be described in the section of atisane. The structure of a new diterpene, borjatriol (40), isolated from \textit{Sideritis mugronensis}, was established.\textsuperscript{32)"

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(39)} \\
\text{(40)} \\
\text{(41)}
\end{array}
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The resin obtained from \textit{Hymenaea courbaril} was esterified with diazomethane and
subjected to GLPC analysis. Four new components (41–44) were evident. Identity of danielllic acid (45) with illurinic acid was shown by Mills.

The structure of dubiin (46) isolated from Leonotis dubia was elucidated. Three new diterpenes, nepetaefolin (47), nepetaefuran (48), and nepetaefuranol (49) were isolated from Leonotis nepetaefolia. The facile conversion of 47 to 48 was noted and the interconversion of 48 and 49 was carried out. Methoxynepetaefolin (50) was also isolated from the same plant. Rotundifuran (51) and prerotundifuran (52) were isolated from Vitex rotundifolia.

Three new diterpenoids 53, 54, and 55 were isolated from Andrographis paniculata. A brominated diterpene (56) was isolated from the marine source, Laurencia concinna, and the structure was determined by X-ray crystallography.

A series of papers concerning the transformation of manool (57) and dihydromanool. Attempted allylic oxidation of dihydromanool (58) with Pb(OAc)₄/NBS
gave an unexpected tribromoorthoacetate (59) as a major product besides a small amount of the expected acetate (60). The mechanism to account for the formation of the bromo-orthoacetate is proposed. Aqueous permanganate oxidation of 58 gave rise to unusual products 61 and its epimer at C-12 which are functionalized at an unactivated carbon atom as well as normal oxidiation products 62 and 63.

![Chemical structures](image)

Some perfumes 64, 65, and 66 having an acetal group in the molecule were synthesized from manool (57).

![Chemical structures](image)

Attempted preparation of 68 on refluxing 67 in benzene with p-TsOH resulted in the formation of 69 and 65 in 58% and 9% yield, respectively, and a possible mechanism was postulated. Syntheses of cis-abienol and Δ13-cis- and Δ13 trans-neoabienols were reported.

![Chemical structures](image)

Scarelol 8-acetate (70) on heating at 125° for 2 hrs. gave manool (57) in 75% yield. Correlation of manoyl oxide (71) and scarelol (72) configurations with respect to C-13 was achieved.

The autoxidation of torulosal (73) was studied to prove that the naturally occurring 4-hydroxy-nor-diterpenes, 74 and 75, are the artifacts. 13-Epiisomanool (76) having S
configuration at C-13 was synthesized\textsuperscript{50} and the optical rotation was compared with that of 13-R isomer (isomanool) to correct errors in the previous literature.\textsuperscript{51}

\begin{align*}
&\text{(70)} \quad R = Ac \\
&\text{(71)} \quad R = H \\
&\text{(72)} \quad R = Me \\
&\text{(73)} \quad R' = \text{CHO}, \quad R^2 = \text{Me} \\
&\text{(74)} \quad R' = \text{OH}, \quad R^2 = \text{Me} \\
&\text{(75)} \quad R' = \text{Me}, \quad R^2 = \text{OH}
\end{align*}

The Brewster’s rule was modified to deal with the optical rotation of tertiary alcohols using several labdane type alcohols having partial structures (77) and (78).\textsuperscript{52}

\begin{align*}
\text{(77)} \\
\text{(78)}
\end{align*}

Some halogenated diterpenes of labdane and clerodane types are described in a review on the topics of naturally occurring halogenated organic compounds.\textsuperscript{53} ent-13-Epimanoyl oxide and its 3-ketone were isolated from \textit{Solidago missouriensis}.\textsuperscript{53}

**IV. CLERODANE DERIVATIVES**

A new diterpene, haplopappic acid (79) and its mono-methyl ester (80) were isolated from \textit{Haplopappus foliosus} and \textit{H. angustifolius}.\textsuperscript{54} The diterpene alcohols, 81 and 82, and a hydroxy acid isolated as the ester 83 were obtained from \textit{Dodonaea boroniaefolia}. Their structures were elucidated by some chemical correlations. The structure of a diacid (84) isolated from \textit{Cyanostegia angustifolia} was also elucidated.\textsuperscript{55}
Further details are given for the assignment of absolute stereochemistry to the acetoxy-hydroxy-acid (85) from *D. attenuata* and the lactone (86) from the *var. linearis*.\(^{56}\) Junceic acid (87) and the related epoxide (88) along with other type of diterpenoids were isolated from *Solidago juncea*.\(^{57}\)

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\text{(86)}
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\text{(87)}
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\text{(88)}
\]

The structures of solidagoic acids A and B isolated from *Solidago gigantea var. serotina* were formulated as 89 and 90,\(^{58}\) however, the absolute configuration was tentatively assigned.

Further investigation of diterpenoid constituent of the same plant resulted in the isolation of eight new diterpenoids (91~98)\(^{59}\) whose structures were determined by correlation with solidagoic acid A (89). Allylic oxidation of the natural and the related compounds with the chromium trioxide-pyridine complex is reported. Formal total synthesis of compound Y (99), isolated from *Leonotis leonurus* previously,\(^{60}\) was accomplished in the course of this investigation.

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\text{(91)}
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\text{(92)}
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\text{(93)}
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\text{(94)}
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\text{(95)}
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\text{(96)}
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\text{(97)}
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\text{(98)}
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\[
\text{(99)}
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\[
\text{(100)}
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\text{(101)}
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\text{(102)}
\]

\[
\text{(103)}
\]

A new diterpene (100) with an intensive bitter taste was isolated from *Salvia rubescens*.\(^{61}\) *Hinterhubera imbricata* was found to contain 3-hydroxyimbicatol isovalerate (101), a-methylbutylate (102), and angulate (103).\(^{62}\) Marrubiaside (104) and marrubialactone (105) were isolated from *Leonurus marrubiastum*.\(^{63}\)
The structure of clerodendrin A (106), a bitter principle having an antifeeding repellent activity, isolated from *Clerodendron tricotomum* was determined by chemical methods and by an X-ray analysis of the p-bromobenzoate chlorohydrin (107). The structures of two novel norditerpenes, teucrin A (108) and teucvin (109) were determined. Though the configuration at C-12 has not been elucidated in the former, the whole structure of the latter including absolute stereochemistry was determined by the chemical method and an X-ray analysis of the key compound (110).

The structures of diosbulbins-A, -B, and -C were revised to 111, 112, and 113 respectively on the basis of the chemical and spectroscopic reinvestigations. Six bitter principles (114—119) were isolated from *Solidago altissima*. The stereostructures of the ring B of the acidic bitter principles from *Solidago altissima*, solidagonic acid, 6-angeloyloxy-, and 6-tigloyloxykolavenic acid were determined as 120, 121, and 122 respectively. A new diterpene carboxylic acid, dehydrokolavenate (123) was isolated from *Solidago altissima* in the form of its methyl ester.
Bacchofertin from *Baccharis conferta* and melissodoric acid from *Salvia melissodora* were assigned structures, 124 and 125, respectively, based on chemical and spectral data.

**V. PIMARANE AND ISOPIMARANE DERIVATIVES**

The structure of a new diterpene isolated from *Newcastlia viscosa*, was assigned as isopimara-9(11),15-diene-3,19-diol (126) by the conversion into isopimara-8,15-diene and by the spectroscopic data.75)

Some known diterpenes, pimaral (127), isopimaral (128), pimarol (129), and isopimarol (130) were isolated with the new labdane type diterpenes (See. Labdane derivs.) from the bark of *Pinus contorta*.75)

Several diterpene glycosides had been isolated from *Oospora virensens*. They were virescenosides A (131), B (132), and C (133). In addition, two novel metabolites, virescenosides F and G, were obtained and their structures were established as 134 and 135. They are the first natural glycosides of altruronic acid.76)
From the leaves and stems of *Podocarpus nubigena* was isolated rimuene (136) with some totarane type diterpenes (See Totarane derivatives).

As diterpenes of *Pinus quadifolia*, Δ⁹-isopimamic (8,15-isopimaradien-18-oic) acid (137), isopimamic acid (138), and methyl strobate (139) were reported.

Oleoresins from most species of the genus *Larix* were analyzed by means of GLC for their diterpene composition. Common to all are the abietadiene and isopimaradiene acids usual in Pinaceae with the corresponding aldehydes and alcohols in small amounts.

From different representatives of the genera *Garuleum* and *Osteospermum*, eleven new isopimarane type diterpenes (140–150) were isolated.

The structures of momilactone-A (151) and -B (152), growth inhibitors from rice, *Oryza sativa*, were proposed.

The full paper on the structure of a new diterpene isolated from *Annona coriacea*
The Chemistry on Diterpenoids in 1973 was published. The absolute chemistry (153) except the configuration at C-13 was confirmed on the bases of chemical and spectral evidence.\(^{81}\) Subsequently, the C-13 configuration of annonalide (153) was clarified using \(^1\)H and \(^{13}\)C NMR analyses of the degradation product 154.\(^{82}\)

An isopimarane type diterpene, kirenol (155), and some other kaurane type diterpenes (See kaurane derivs.) were obtained from *Siegesbeckia pubescens*.\(^{83}\)

Optical activity associated with isolated olefinic bonds was investigated using three olefinic compounds 156, 157, and 158.\(^{84}\)

An autoxidation of isopimaric acid (138) in benzene at 70~75\(^\circ\) in the presence of CoCl\(_3\) yielded 10~15\% of neutral product, 18-norisopimara-7,15-dien-4-ol (159) and additionally some oxo derivatives.\(^{85}\)

The acid-catalyzed migration (shown in Chart 4) of the C-13 vinylidene grouping to C-14 in an isopimarane type diterpene (160) was reported.\(^{86}\)

The chemical conversion of isopimaric acid (138) to a C-4 cyanomethylated compound (161) was developed.\(^{87}\) The outline is shown in Chart 5.

A synthesis of \(\Delta^{8(9)}\)-sandaracopimaradiene (163) from a keto-hydroxy compound 162 was performed according to the sequence shown in Chart 6.\(^{88}\)

The photolysis of compound 164 yielded a diketone 165.\(^{89}\) (See also beyerane section.) The 10~9 methyl group shift, with concomitant lactonization, effected by Lewis acid treatment of 12,12-ethylendioxy-8\(\alpha\),9\(\alpha\)-epoxy podocarban-19-oic acid (166) resulted
in the formation of the major product 167,90) and this compound was converted into ro-
sonolactone (168).

The unstable cisoid enone diester, dimethyl 7-oxoisopimar-8(14)-ene-16,18-dioate
(169), a potential intermediate for the pimarane to cassane rearrangement, was synthesized
regiospecifically from isopimaric acid (138) via keto-lactone 170.91)

(332)
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The preparation of pure maleopimaric acid from tall oil rosin was reported.\textsuperscript{92)}

VI. ABIETANE DERIVATIVES

Missourienols A (171), C (172), and some labdane type diterpenes were isolated from \textit{Solidago missouriensis}. Their structure were deduced from the spectroscopic and chemical evidence.\textsuperscript{93)}

![Abietane](image)

The constitution and stereochemistry of new abietane type diterpenes, junceanol W (173), X (174), and Y (175), were clarified on the basis of their chemical and spectroscopic properties.\textsuperscript{57)}

The structure of coleon F (176), isolated from the glands on the leaves of \textit{Coleus barbatus} and a \textit{Coleus} species P. R. O. Bally No. 10431, was elucidated.\textsuperscript{94)}

Three diterpenoid hydroquinones, coleons H (177), I (178), and K (179),\textsuperscript{95)} and two diterpenoids with a cyclopropane ring, coleons G (180) and J (181)\textsuperscript{96)} were isolated from \textit{Coleus somaliensis}.

The crystal and molecular structures and absolute configuration of two anti-leukaemic diterpenoid triepoxides, triptolide (182) and tripdiolide (183), were determined by X-ray analysis.\textsuperscript{97)}
Under special conditions, *Flavobacterium Resinovorum* grown on dehydroabietic acid (184) as sole carbon and energy source, metabolized 184 into a diphenol diketone 185. The unique behavior of bacterial attack at C-3 before the degradation of the cyclic system was confirmed.98)

A metabolic pathway of dehydroabietic acid (184) was investigated using two new strains, *Pseudomonas* sp. and *Alcaligenes Eutrophus*.99) An outline (Chart 7) of the degradative pathway of 184 by these two species in comparison with *Flavobacterium Resinovorum* were discussed.

The structure of galdosol (186), a new diterpene from *Salvia canariensis* was reported.100)

A dihydroxyabietene isomer 187101) and some other diterpene components102) were isolated from *Nepta teydea*.

Oxidation of methyl dehydroabietate with H2O2-CF3CO2H afforded a compound 188. The stereochemistry of 188 was established by a degradation study. The CD of this compound showed that quinonic chromophore is optically active; two Cotton effects of opposite sign were observed.103)
Dehydroabiatic acid (184) was allowed to react with dikenete, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, isopropenyl acetate, acetyl chloride, and acetone on Vycor rod at 450°C in a hot tube. Dehydroabietic anhydride (189) and acetyl dehydroabietate (190) were pyrolyzed at 450°C and dehydroabiethyl chloride (191) was pyrolyzed over a temperature range of 290–500°C. The major olefin products were compounds 192, 193, 194, and 195. In the presence of the ketene-producing reagents the olefins were oxidized to afford substantial amounts of retene (196).104)

The autoxidations of dehydroabietinal (197) and dehydroabiatic acid (184) were investigated. In the former reaction,105) 6% of the hydrocarbon 198, 16% of the hydroperoxide 199, 23% of the hydroperoxide isomer 200, 4% of the hydroxide 201, and some of the hydroxide isomer 202 were obtained. The latter case85) yielded 10–15% of the hydroxides 201 and 202, and a few % of 203 after the methylation.

In relation to the photochemistry of alkenes, the previous irradiation experiment106) of methyl neoabiatate (204) in methanol into the dienyl methyl ether (205) was briefly discussed.107)

Levopimatic acid (206) was transformed into the ketone 207 by the Diels-Alder reac-
tion with \( \alpha \)-acetoxy acrylonitrile. The compound 207 was reduced to the alcohol 208, the solvolysis of whose tosylate proceeded predominantly with rearrangement and elimination to give methyl 16-isopropylidene-7,17-secoacon-8(15)-en-18-oate (209).\(^{108}\)

Oxidation of hinokiol (210) with tetraperoxymolybdate gave the dienone hydroperoxide 211 in good yield (55\%).\(^{21}\)

Nitration of various dehydroabietic acid derivatives was examined and it was found that nitration was affected by the structure.\(^{109}\)

Levopimaric acid (206) in chlorosulfonic acid and CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) underwent a novel rearrangement to give a mixture of C\(_{19}\)-triens, 212 and 213 in 88% yield after treatment with iced Na\(_2\)CO\(_3\). The possible mechanism (Chart 8) and the further reactions of the mixture of 212 and 213 were discussed.\(^{110}\)

A skeletal transformation of compound 4 derived from \( \delta \)-abietic acid (214) into an aconane type skeleton 6 is shown in Chart 2.\(^ {14}\)

7-Oxo esters, 215 and 216, derived from \( \delta \)-abietic acid (214) were converted to half esters 217 and 218 respectively. Intramolecular cyclization of 218 afforded the expected 11-methoxy oxo ester 219, however, that of 217 yielded the undesirable bicycle[3.3.1] nonane ester 220 via a methoxy migration of the methoxy carbonyl group.\(^{111}\) On the other hand, the cyclization of methoxycyano acid (222) derived from 7-oxo-dehydroabietamide (221) gave the expected 11-methoxy-7-oxo-dehydroabietonitrile (223).\(^ {112}\)
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Miltirone (224), a diterpenoid quinone isolated from the roots of *Salvia miltiorrhiza*, was synthesized from *p*-bromoanisole. The sequence is shown in Chart 9.

Chart 9

*Abietic acid was converted into kaurene and phylocladene. The details will be described in section IX.*

Dehydroabietylamine (225) was prepared in 84% yield by amination of dehydroabietic acid with NH₃, followed by reduction with LiAlH₄. Treatment of 226 with 225 at 0°
gave 18\% (\(+\)-(226) dehydroabietylamine salt, which was hydrolyzed by NaOH to 80\% (\(+\)-(226).\(^{114}\)

Several dehydroabietylsulfonamides (227) were synthesized by treating 227 (R\(^2\)=Cl) with the corresponding amines. The acid derivatives of 227 (R\(^1\)=CO\(_2\)Me, R\(^3\)=OH, OAg, OMe) were similarly prepared. The yields were 32\%–97\%.\(^{115}\)

The syntheses of cis-abienol, \(\Delta^{13}\) cis-neoabienols and \(\Delta^{13}\) trans-neoabienols were reported.\(^{116}\)

**VII. TOTARANE DERIVATIVES**

![Totarane](image)

The light petroleum extract of *Maytenus dispermos* was shown to contain three new diterpenes: maytenoquinone (228), 12-methoxytotarol (dispermol) (229), and 12-hydroxy-7-oxototarol (dispermone) (230), together with the known sugiol.\(^{117}\)

From the leaves and stems of *Podocarpus nubigena* was isolated a new diterpene, nubilactone-A (231) with some known components.\(^{77}\)

One of the unidentified compounds from a methanolic extract of the heartwood of *Podocarpus hallii* was identified as the known norditerpene lactone, sellowin-A (232), which strongly inhibited growth of a pea stem hook segments giving a typical podolactone type response.\(^{118}\)

The structures of hallactones A and B, insect toxins from *Podocarpus hallii*, were
shown to be the norditerpene lactones 233, and 234, respectively.119) The synthesis of dl-12-hydroxy-3-oxototara-1,8,11,13-tetraene (235), a proposed structure for shonanol, was reported.120) The spectral data of the synthetic 235 and its cis-isomer 236, however, were different from those of natural shonanol.121)

For structure elucidation of shonanol, a totarane type compound 237 and two podocarpane derivatives 238 and 239 were synthesized. However, it was recognized that these synthesized compounds were not identical with shonanol.122)

VIII. CASSANE DERIVATIVES

Eight new diterpenoids isolated from *Pterodon emarginatus* were assigned the structures and stereochemistry of 240 to 247.123)

From the fruits of *Pterodon pubescens* were isolated two new diterpenes, a vinhaticoic acid derivative 248 and a non-cyclic component 249.124)
A new diterpene alkaloid 250 was isolated from the bark of *Erythrophleum suaveolens*. The NMR of 250 showed conformational isomerism because of a barrier to internal rotation.125)

IX. KAURANE DERIVATIVES

A C₁₀ terpene acid occurring as glucuronide was isolated from human urine. Spectroscopic data and chemical degradations allowed to attribute to the acid the structure 251.126) This acid is excreted in human urine in daily amounts between 2 and 40 mg.

The oxetane ring of isoatractyligenin (252) and 16-bromo-isoatractyligenin (253) was proved to have α, α orientation, by comparison of triol 255 arising from the reduction of 252 with triols 254 and 256 having sure configuration at C-15 and C-16.127) Addition of bromine on the exocyclic double bond of atractyligenin and its methyl ester gave derivatives 257 and 258 with 16 β-Br, 16 α-CH₂Br configuration. Product 258 was obtained also by reaction of hydrobromic acid on the methyl ester of 253.

*ent*-16-Kauren-19-oic acid (259) was isolated from *Solidago juncea*,57) and *Mikania mongenensis*.128)

The root extract of *Anona squamosa* was found to contain five diterpenes (260–264), their structure being elucidated.129)
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From the light petroleum extract of the dried leaves and bark of *Espletia littlei*, ent-kaur-9(11),16-dien-19-oic acid (265) was isolated. From *E. humbertii*, 265, ent-kauran-16-ol (266), and ent-15 β-acetoxy-16-kauren-19-oic acid (267) were isolated. Isolations of 265 and ent-15 β-hydroxy-16-kauren-19-oic acid (268) from *E. timotensis* were also reported.130)

Three new diterpenes candol-A (ent-16-kauren-7α-ol) (269), candol-B (ent-16-kauren-18-ol) (270) and epicandicandiol 7 β-monoacetate (ent-7 α-acetoxy-16-kauren-18-ol) (271) as well as epicandicandiol (272) were isolated from *Sideritis candidans*.131) Two new diterpenes, vierol (ent-kaurane-16,18-diol) (273) and powerol (ent-kaurane-7 α,16-diol) (274) were isolated from *Sideritis canariensis*. Partial synthesis of 273 from epicandicandiol (272) and some chemical conversions of 274 were described. The chemical transformations of epicandicandiol (272) into ent-7α-acetoxy-16-kaurene (275), ent-7α-acetoxy-15-kaurene (276), and ent-7α-acetoxy-kaurane (277) were also reported.132)

Substances A, B, C, and D were isolated from *Siegesbeckia pubescens*, and structures 278 and 279 were assigned to A and B, respectively.83)

Four new 11 β-hydroxylated ent-kaurene derivatives were isolated from *Solenostoma triste*, and structures 280 to 283 were assigned to them.133) From the rhizomes of *Pteris cretica* was isolated triol 284.134)
E. Fujita, K. Fuji, Y. Nagao, and M. Node

A bitter diterpene glucoside, sugereoside, was isolated from the leaves of *Ilex sugerokii* var. *bevipedunculata* and *I. sugerokii* var. *longipedunculata*, and structure 285 was given to it.\(^{135}\)

The structures of calliterpenone and its monoacetate had been proposed as *ent*-kaurane derivatives,\(^{136}\) but now, the revised structures 286 and 287 of 13β-kaurane derivatives were proposed.\(^{137}\)

Seven kinds of diterpenes, 288 to 294, were isolated from aerial parts of *Sideritis leucanthera*. The compounds 289, 290, and 295 were found in *S. linearifolia*.\(^{138}\)

During the isolation of gibberellins from immature seeds of *Calonyction aculeatum*, two polyhydroxykauranoic acids, 296 and 297, were isolated and characterized.\(^{139}\)

Mebadonin (298) was isolated from *Isodon Kameba* and the crystal and molecular structure was determined by means of X-ray analysis.\(^{140}\) Shikokianidin isolated from *Isodon shikokianus* was formulated as 299 on the basis of chemical and spectroscopic evidence.\(^{141}\)

Isolation of the known isodonal (300) and epinodosin (301) from *Isodon japonicus* and structure elucidation of sodoponin (302) and epinodosinol (303), novel diterpenoids in the same plant, were reported.\(^{142}\) Structures and absolute configurations of isodoacetal (304),\(^{143}\) nodosinin (305),\(^{143}\) odonicin (306),\(^{143}\) and ponicidin (307),\(^{144}\) were determined by means of chemical and physical methods. They are novel diterpenoids isolated from *I. japonicus*.\(^{145}\)
Isolation of grayanotoxins I, II, and III from *Agauria polyphylla* was reported.\(^{145}\)

The performic oxidation of the kaurenic double bond of atractyligenin (308) and the derivatives afforded cyclic carbonates between the 15α-hydroxy and 16α-hydroxy groups or the 16α-hydroxy and 17-hydroxy groups. For instance, the methyl ester 309 gave 310, 311, and 312 and diacetate (313) of 309 yielded 314 and 315.\(^{146}\)

\[\text{ent-Kauran-17-ol (316), the corresponding C-19 ester (317), and 13β-kauran-17-ol (318), on reaction with lead tetraacetate-iodine in refluxing cyclohexane, suffered intramolecular attack mainly at C-11. Thus, 316 gave as major products the 11-en-17-ol 319 and the 11β-iodo-12β, 17-ether 320, along with minor amounts of the 9,11-en-12β, 17-ether 321, the 11β, 17-ether 322, and resulting from attack at C-12, the 12β-17-ether 323. The 13β-kauranol 318 gave the 11β, 17-ether 324 and the 9,11-en-12β, 17-ether 325.}\(^{147}\)

Treatment of *ent*-15β,16β-epoxykauran-18-ol (326) with boron trifluoride-ether complex in dimethyl sulfoxide or direct photo-oxygenation of *ent*-15-kauren-18-ol (327) gave the expected *ent*-16-kaurene-15β,18-diol (328), which was suggested to be identical with natural candidiol. Treatment of *ent*-15β,16β-epoxykaurane-7a,18-diol (329) (natural sideroxol) with the same reagent or photo-oxygenation of *ent*-15-kaurene-7a, 18-diol (330) (natural sideridiol) gave *ent*-16-kaurene-7a, 15β, 18-triol (331).\(^{148}\)
A stereoselective synthesis of 3β,17-diacetoxy-13β-kaur-16-en-15-one (335) from ethyl 5,5-ethylenedioxy-2-oxocyclohexane carboxylate (332) proceeding in ten stages via podocarpane derivatives, 333 and 334, was published.\(^{149}\)

Methyl ent-15-\((336)\) and 16-kauren-19-oate (337) in pyridine were irradiated with fluorescent tubes using hematoporphyrin as a sensitizer to yield 15α-ol 338 and 17-ol 339, respectively. Methyl ent-kaur-9(11)-en-19-oate (340) was irradiated to give 12α-ol 341, from which the 12 epimer was derived.\(^{150}\)

Treatment of an alkene with a thallium (I) carboxylate and iodine was found to give the corresponding α-iodocarboxylate in high yield, thereby affording a regiospecific and inexpensive modification for the Prevost reaction. Thus, 13β-kaur-16-ene (phytol) (342) on treatment with thallium (I) acetate and iodine gave 343, 344, and 345 in the yields of 30, 40, and 30% respectively, while 13β-kaur-15-ene (346) on the same procedure gave 344 and 343 in 56 and 38% yields, respectively. Treatment of 342 with thallium (I) benzoate and iodine afforded 347 and 348 in 54 and 46% yields, respectively, and the same treatment of 346 also gave 55% of 347 and 45% of 348.\(^{151}\)

16-Kaurene (349) and 13β-kaurene (phytol) (350) were derived from 1-abiatic acid (214) via several steps of reactions. The key reactions involved conversion of an epimeric mixture of diazoketone 351 into a mixture of two cyclopropyl ketones 352 and 353 and transformations of separated 352 and 353 into norkeesters 354 and 355, respectively.\(^{152}\)
A short review on the total synthesis of steviol carried out in 1972 was published in Japanese.\textsuperscript{153} Correlation of lyoniol-A (lyoniatoxin) \textsuperscript{(356)} with grayanotoxin-I \textsuperscript{(357)}, whose absolute structure had been determined by X-ray crystallography,\textsuperscript{154} was achieved chemically, thus establishing the structure of lyoniol-A.\textsuperscript{155}

A combination of chemical and microbiological methods was used for the preparation of \textsuperscript{[14}C\textsuperscript{-gibberellic acid; 7β-hydroxykaurenolide \textsuperscript{(358)} was converted into a norketone \textsuperscript{(361)} of gibberellane type via 7α-hydroxykaurenolide, 7-bromobenzenesulfonate, gibberellane derivatives, \textsuperscript{(359) and (360)}, then the ketone \textsuperscript{(361)} was subjected to hot Wittig reaction to yield a labeled alcoholic acid \textsuperscript{(362)}, which was incubated with \textit{Gibberella fujikuroi} to yield \textsuperscript{[17-14}C\textsuperscript{-gibberellic acid \textsuperscript{(363)}.\textsuperscript{156}}

Soluble enzyme preparation from pea \textit{Pisum sativum} shoot tips incorporated mevalonic-2-14C into \textit{ent-kaurene-14C}, \textit{squalene-14C}, and other products. The assay for either \textit{ent-kaurene} or \textit{squalene} was quite direct; both products were obtained apparently free of radioactive contaminants by TLC on silica gel G in hexane. Biosynthesis of \textit{ent-kaurene} in the cell-free extracts of pea under several conditions was investigated.\textsuperscript{157}

Barley grains were found to contain hydrocarbons, including a material indistinguishable from \textit{ent-kaurene} by GLC, and which after appropriate chemical conversions contained material behaving like \textit{ent-kauran-16,17-diol}, \textit{ent-kaurene norketone} and \textit{ent-17-norkaurane} on TLC and GLC. The presence of \textit{ent-kaurene} was confirmed by conversion to \textit{ent-kauran-16-ol} and, following formation of acetate-[\textsuperscript{3}H\textsuperscript{], recrystallization to constant
specific activity with unlabeled carrier. In the initial ca. 15 hours of germination preceding the rise in endogenous gibberellins, the level of ent-kaurene fell. Exogenous ent-kaurene-[14C] was not metabolized by intact barley gains. ent-Kaurane-16,17-epoxide was found non-enzymically by boiled extracts. Unboiled homogenates also formed ent-kauran-17-ol and ent-kaurane-16,17-diol. The diol appeared to be formed from the epoxide, but the ent-kauran-17-ol did not. No recognized gibberellin precursors were detected. Nevertheless, endogenous ent-kaurene may be the stored biosynthetic precursor of gibberellins in germinating barley grains.158)

Microbiological transformations of tetracyclic diterpenes were reported. The results are summarized in Table I.159)

Table I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substrate Modification in Major Products Obtained (%)</th>
<th>Substrate</th>
<th>Aspergillus ochraceous</th>
<th>Calonectria decora</th>
<th>Rhizopus migrans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16β-OH (10)</td>
<td>1a-OH(10)</td>
<td>7a-OH(10)</td>
<td>1a-OH(20)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-OH(5)</td>
<td>1a-OH(5)</td>
<td>7a-OH(15)</td>
<td>7a-OH(30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 16β-OH(5)</td>
<td>1a-OH(5)</td>
<td>7a-OH(40)</td>
<td>7b-OH(5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16α, 17-OH(20)</td>
<td>15a, 7a-OH(30)</td>
<td>15a-OH(5)</td>
<td>7a-OH(25)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6β-OH(30)</td>
<td>7a-OH(40)</td>
<td>1a-OH(25)</td>
<td>7a-OH(35)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3β-OH</td>
<td>6β-OH(50)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incubation of ent-17-norkauran-16-one (364) with Aspergillus niger gave ent-3β-hydroxy-17-norkauran-16-one (365), while 17-nor-13β-kauran-16-one (366) gave 3β-hydroxy-17-nor-13β-kauran-16-one (367) and the corresponding 3-ketone (368).160)

Biosynthesis of enmein (370) and oridonin (371) from ent-16-kaurene (369) was investigated; ent-16-kaurene (369) was shown by tracer experiments to be incorporated into enmein (370) and oridonin (371) in Isodon japonicus.161)
The low substrate specificity of enzymes operating beyond the genetic defect in mutant Bl-41a of the fungus, Gibberella fujikuroi, was shown by the metabolism of the non-fungal diterpene steviol (372) and some of its derivatives to higher plant gibberellins and their derivatives. The results are summarized as follows: (1) Steviol was rapidly converted to 7β-ol derivative and then several gibberellane derivatives, of which gibberellin A1 (GA1) (373) was the major metabolite. (2) Steviol acetate (374) was metabolized to GA20 acetate, whose hydrolysis yielded ca. 30% of overall yield of GA20 (375). (3) Steviol methyl ester was metabolized to mono- and dihydroxysteviol methyl esters and not to GAs. (4) ent-7α Acetoxykaurenoic acid (376) was metabolized to monohydroxy derivative. (5) Isosteviol (377)* was metabolized to several gibberellane derivatives and hydroxylated isosteviols.162

X. BEYERANE DERIVATIVES

The ent-beyerane derivatives 378, 379, and 380 were isolated as minor components of the extracts of Sideritis pusilla.163 They were deacetylated to isopusillatriol, pusillatriol, and pusillatetraol, respectively.

Acetolysis of tetracyclic diterpenoid 3-equatorial, 3-axial or 1-axial sulfonate-2-ketones resulted in attack at the 1-axial position. Jones oxidation of the derived 1-hydroxy-2-

* Beyerane series.
ketone resulted in an unexpected ring contraction-decarboxylation giving a 2-nor-1-ketone. Thus, the equatorial tosylate 382 derived from ent-3β-hydroxybeyer-15-en-2,12-dione (381) with tosyl chloride in pyridine was subjected to acetylation at reflux in sodium acetate buffered acetic acid to give the axial ent-1α-acetoxybeyer-15-en-2,12-dione (383) as the major product. Compound 383 underwent practically instantaneous hydrolysis with dilute base at room temperature to give the corresponding alcohol 384, which on Jones oxidation with excess reagent at 0° resulted in the 2-nor-1-ketone 385 via a tentatively postulated route as shown in Chart 10.164)

[Chemical structure]

The hydride induced shift of an ent-beyer-15-ene-12-ρ-tosylhydrazone 386, a bicyclo [3.2.1]octene system, to the hitherto undescribed ent-15S-atis-13-ene 387, a bicyclo [2.2.2]octene system, was observed on treatment of the former with NaBH₄ in ethanol-dioxan at 0° or at reflux; the extreme unreactivity of the double bond in the product was reported.165)

[Chemical structures]

Photolysis of 164, a product of dehydration of one of the earlier overoxidation products of pimaradine 158, yielded diketone 165, as described in Section V. Reduction of the latter with LiAlH₄ and acetylation of the resultant diol gave a diacetate 388, whose pyrolysis led to 14 α-acetoxyhibaene (389). Reductive removal of the acetyl group of 389 and subsequent Jones oxidation of the resultant alcohol 390 produced 14-ketohibaene (391), whose Wolff-Kishner reduction afforded hibaene (392) and its dehydroderivative.89)

XI. GIBBERELLANE DERIVATIVES

![Gibberellane](image)

The main gibberellin in immature seed of *Pisum sativum* was identified as gibberellin A₂₀ by GC-MS.166)
Four novel gibberellins, GA₃₀, GA₃₁, GA₃₃, and GA₃₄ together with five known gibberellins were isolated from *Calonyction aculeatum* and their structures were determined to be 3⁹₃, 3⁹₄, 3⁹₅, and 3⁹₆, respectively.¹⁶⁷)

The structure of GA₄₀ was determined as 3⁹₇ mainly by ¹³C NMR spectra.¹⁶⁸)

CD and ORD of twelve gibberellin derivatives with an aromatic A ring together with two related compounds were measured. Those curves provided information to determine the configurations at C-9 and C-6.¹⁶⁹)

An application of axial-haloketone rule to several lactones including gibberellin A₉ methyl ester (3⁹₈) was discussed.¹⁷₀)

A qualitative and quantitative analysis of the decomposition of unbuffered and buffered (pH 3—8) aqueous solutions of gibberellic acid (GA₃) on autoclaving was recorded. The identified products, which vary in composition with pH, were iso-GA₃ (3⁹₉), iso-GA₃ hydroxy acid (4₀₀), gibberellenic acid (4₀₁), allogibberic acid (4₀₂), epiallogibberic acid (4₀₃), and dehydroallogibberic acid (4₀₄).¹⁷¹)

Selective deacetylation of 3,1₃-di-O-acetylgibberellic acid (4₀₅), 3,1₃-di-O-acetyl-gibberellin A₁ (4₀₆), and 1₃-O-acetyl isogibberellic acid (4₀₇) with HgCl₂ in Soerensen phosphate buffer (pH 8.0) gave 3-O-acetylgibberellic acid (4₀₈), 3-O-acetylgibberellin A₁ (4₀₉), and isogibberellic acid (3⁹₉), respectively.¹⁷₂)

The oxidation of gibberellic acid (4₁₀) with neutral manganese dioxide involves the
free carboxylic group and gives rise to three anomalous products which correspond to oxidative decarbonylation (411, 412) or lactonization (413). Optimal condition for a normal allylic oxidation of 410 have been found using alkaline MnO₂ in acetone which gives yields of keto acid (414) up to 56%. ¹⁷³)

The preparation of two fluorogibberellins (416 and 417) from methyl gibberellate (415) by treatment with diethyl(2-chloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethyl)amine was reported. ¹⁷⁴)

A full paper on rearrangements between the rings C and D during reactions with DDQ was published. The materials used were gibberellin-type compounds in which ring A was aromatic. Thus 418, 419, and 420 produced 421, 422, and 423, respectively. ¹⁷⁵)

A total synthesis of racemic epiallogibberic acid (403) was accomplished. ¹⁷⁶, ¹⁷⁷) A key intermediate (426) was synthesized from 424 via forming a covalent magnesium alkoxide (425) by an intramolecular aldol condensation. ¹⁷⁸) The outline is shown in Chart 11.

Among four stereoisomers (427, 428, 429, and 430) of hydrofluorene derivatives recently derived from pine rosin, only 427 has a strong sweetness, and others have no taste. ¹⁷⁹) Correlation between its sweetness and structure was studied. The improved method for its synthesis was also examined. ¹⁸⁰)
Decomposition of some γβ-unsaturated α-diazomethyl ketones (e.g. 431) which had been published\(^{181,182}\) resulted in a significant increase in the yields of the corresponding intramolecular keto-carbenoid addition products (e.g. 432), when an “activated CuO catalyst” under irradiation with a tungsten lamp was used. The substituents effect in controlling the stereoselectivity in the catalytic hydrogenation of the double bond between C-9 and C-11 in the gibberellane derivatives was also evaluated.\(^{183}\)

Synthetic methodology for effecting the conversion of 433 to 434 was demonstrated by a stereospecific synthesis of the model system 436. The key step in this sequence is the internal Diels-Alder cyclization of 435. The outline is shown in Chart 12.\(^{184}\)

A mutant R-9 of *Gibberella fujikuroi* has been isolated and shown to be blocked for GA\(_1\) and GA\(_3\) biosynthesis, but not for GA\(_4\), GA\(_7\) and other gibberellins. Cultures of this mutant convert low concentrations of \([1,2-3^\text{H}_2]\)-GA\(_1\) into GA\(_3\) in a radiochemical yield of 2.7\%.\(^{185}\)

Incorporation of four 5-pro-S mevalonoid hydrogen atoms into gibberellic acid (410) and location of two of these at C-6 and C-14 respectively has been shown by tritium labelling. The exo-15-H of methyl gibberate (419) has been shown to exchange more rapidly than the endo-H and this has been used to demonstrate that the \(\beta\)-exo hydrogen at C\(_{14}\) of 410 is derived from a 5-pro-S (*H in 437) of mevalonic acid.\(^{186}\)

Gibberellic acid and GA\(_7\) were identified in extracts of germinating barley as their \(^{14}\text{C}\)-Methyl esters. Germinating barley incorporated 2-\(^{14}\text{C}\)-mevalonic acid into several terpenes, but incorporation into GA\(_3\) and the gibberellin intermediate ent-kaurene could not be detected.\(^{187}\)

Interconversions of GA\(_5\) to GA\(_3\) in seedling of dwarf *Pisum sativum*\(^{188}\) and of GA\(_1\) to GA\(_8\) in seedling of dwarf *Oryza sativa*\(^{189}\) were shown by tritium labelling. Identifications of GA\(_3\) and GA\(_8\) were made by gas-liquid radiochromatography using three stationary phases.
3-Hydroxylation of GA12-aldehyde (438) in Gibberella fujikuroi strain REC-193A was studied, and the results showed that 3-hydroxylation was the first step in the conversion of gibberellin A12-aldehyde into gibberellins A14, A4, and A7.190)

The plant growth-promoting activities of new gibberellins, GA30 (393), GA31 (394), GA32 (439), GA33 (395), GA34 (396), GA35 (440), and GA35 glucoside were evaluated in seven bioassays. In general GA30 (393), GA31 (394), and GA35 (440) showed fairly high biological activities, whilst GA33 (395), GA34 (396), and GA35 (440) glucoside were almost inactive. GA32 (439) was highly active, behaving similarly to GA3 (410).191)

Allogibberic acid (402) was identified as the compound responsible for the inhibition of flowering in Lemna perpusilla. 13-Deoxyallogibberic acid (441), a product of autoclaving aqueous GA7 solutions, also inhibited flowering and was about 10 times more active than allogibberic acid.192)

The mutant Bi-41a (a UV-induced mutant) of Gibberella fujikuroi was shown to be blocked for gibberellin biosynthesis at the step between ent-kaurenal and ent-kaurenoic acid. Steps beyond the block were examined by feeding, to the mutant, substrates which occurred beyond this point in the parent strain GF-1a.193)

XII. ATISANE DERIVATIVES

A new diterpene ent-7α-acetoxy-13α,16-cycloatisan-18-ol (442) was isolated from Sideritis canariensis.31) The molecular structure of ent-1α-p-bromobenzoyloxy-16S-atis-13-en-2-one (443) was determined by X-ray crystallographic analysis.194)

Some chemical reactions and the mass spectral fragmentations of anhydrodemethanol-lappaconine (444) and anhydrodemethanollappaconidine (445) and their derivatives were investigated.195)

A general synthesis and a rearrangement control of various substituted benzobicycloheptane aziridines (446–450) was published. In this report, it was shown that the rearrangements may be used as a convenient approach to the synthesis of ring B bridged diterpene alkaloid.196)
In the light of a possible synthesis of the alkaloid songorine (451), prior attempts to look for potential intermediates resulted in the synthesis of compound 452. As the stereochemistry of 452 could not be fully established from spectroscopic data, an X-ray structure analysis was undertaken and established as shown to be 452.197)

A simple conversion of the tricyclic ester 453196) into the pentacyclic songorine intermediate 454 was reported. The process was stereospecific and it operated in an overall yield of 7.8%. The outline of the synthetic route is shown in Chart 13.198)

Reaction of methyl ent-13a,16-cycloatisan-19-oate (455) with thallic acetate gave four major products including the ent-atisane derivatives, 456-458. The fourth compound, 459, may be derived from an ent-atisane intermediate like 460 by contraction of ring D.199)

A total synthesis of dl-trachylobane (461) was carried out as shown in Chart 14.200) A convenient and efficient method for the construction of the tricyclo[3.2.1.0]octane system, involving a homoallylic cyclization as shown in Chart 15, was reported.201)
The hydride induced conversion of an ent-beyer-15-ene-12-p-tosylhydrazone into the novel ent-16S-atis-13-ene system was described.\(^{165}\) (See section X, beyerane derivatives.)

**XIII. ACONANE DERIVATIVES**

From *Aconitum kalakolicum*, two alkaloids, aconifine (462) and karakolidine (463) were isolated.\(^{202}\)

The structure 464 was proposed for an alkaloid excelsine isolated from the root of *Aconitum excelsum* on the basis of chemical and spectroscopic data.\(^{203}\)

Karakoline, isolated from tubers of *Aconitum karacolicum*, was shown to have structure 465, as determined by spectral and chemical data.\(^{204}\)

The structure of dictyocarpine, isolated from *Delphinium dictyocarpum*, was determined as 466 by NMR spectral data.\(^{205}\)

The structure of delcorine (467), isolated from the above ground parts of *Delphinium*
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corumbosum, was determined by IR, NMR, and mass spectroscopy, and chemical transformations.206)

Chemical and spectroscopic studies have shown that heteratisine, a diterpene lactone alkaloid occurring as a monobenzoyl ester in the roots of Aconitum heterophyllum, has stereostructure 468.307)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(466)} & \quad \text{(467)} & \quad \text{(468)} \\
\text{Delcosine (469), acetyldelcosine (470), and delsoline (471) were isolated from Delphinium ajacis seeds and were analyzed by mass spectrometry.208)}
\end{align*}
\]

The carbon-13 magnetic resonance spectra of the diterpenoid alkaloids e.g. lycoctonine (472), have been determined at 22.63 MHz in the Fourier mode.209)

Chemical conversion of levopimaric acid (206) into a secoaconane derivative 209 is described in Section VI.108)

The construction of the substituted C/D ring system of delphinine-type alkaloids was published. The route is shown in Chart 16.210)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Chart 16}
\end{align*}
\]

XIV. TAXANE DERIVATIVES

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Taxane}
\end{align*}
\]

No reports were published in this year.

XV. THE OTHERS

Pachydictyol A, an exceptional diterpene alcohol was isolated from the brown algal, Pachydictydon coriaceum, and the structure of this marine natural product was determined as 473 on the basis of the X-ray analysis of its \( p \)-bromophenylurethane derivative. It
E. Fujita, K. Fuji, Y. Naga0, and M. Node showed a mild antibiotic activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*. A possible biosynthetic route of this substance was suggested as shown in Chart 17.211)

![Chart 17](image)

1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-1,1,5,7-tetramethyl-6-(3-methylpenyl)naphthalene (475) was synthesized from tetrahydro-tetramethylnaphthalene 474, and its identity with Ruzicka’s hydrocarbon (acid-catalyzed dehydration product of sclareol) was confirmed.212)

A “metabolic grid” related to the formation of trisporic acids (476a, b) in (+)- and (−)-mating-types of Blakeslea trispora was reported.213)

The structure of taondiol (477), a new aromatic terpenoid compound isolated from the marine alga *Taonia atomaria* was elucidated and its biogenesis discussed. 3-Desoxytaondiol methyl ether 478 was synthesized.214)

![Structures](image)

Subsequently, total synthesis of *d*/*l*-taondiol methyl ether (479) was reported.215) The route is shown in Chart 18.

The full paper on the structure of strobic acid (480), a diterpene resin acid from *Pinus strobus*, was published.216b) The preliminary communication had been reported in 1971.216a)

The structure and absolute configuration of the novel tetracyclic diterpenoid aphidicolin (481), an antimitotic and antiviral metabolite of *Cephalosporium aphidicola* were determined. Possible biosynthetic routes to aphidicolin were also discussed.
Aphidioclin is the first reported member of a new class of tetracyclic diterpenoids. The hypothetical parent hydrocarbon (482) was named aphidicolane and numbered as shown.217)

The structures of stemodin and stemodinone, leaf constituents of *Stemoda maritima* obtained from the Palisadoes peninsula of Jamaica, were determined as 483 and 484, respectively, on the basis of a single-crystal X-ray analysis of stemodinone.218)

Barbatusin was isolated from the leaves of *Coleus barbatus* and its molecular structure 485 was established by X-ray and spectrochemical investigations.219)

Two novel diterpenoids, leucothol B and D, were isolated from the leaves of *Leucothoe grayana*. Chemical and spectroscopic investigations showed that leucothol B and D had structures 486 and 487, respectively.220)

A new diterpene glycoside cotylenin E (488) was isolated from the culture filtrate of a fungal strain 501–7W.221)

The structure and relative stereochemistry of bertyadionol (489), a member of a new class of diterpenes, were elucidated by chemical and physical methods. It was isolated from an ethereal solution of the neutral residues of *Bertya cupressoidea*.222)

Cyathin B₃, a metabolite of the bird’s nest fungus *Cyathus helenae*, was shown to possess structure 490. Cyathin C₃ was shown to be 1,2-dehydrocyathin B₃ (491).223) Cyathin B₃ was correlated with cyathin A₃ and cyathin C₃ with allocyathin B₃, and cyathin A₃ and allocyathin B₃ were assigned structures 492 and 493, respectively.224) In the solid state cyathin A₃ exists in the hemiketal form 492b, while allocyathin B₃ is in the hydroxyketone form 493a.
The structure (494) of fusicoccin H, a minor phytotoxic glycoside produced by *Fusicoccum amygdali* was determined by degradative studies and by chemical correlation with the known fusicoccin series. Feeding experiments showed that fusicoccin H can act as a precursor of fusicoccin (495). This strongly suggested that fusicoccin is a diterpenoid and not a degraded sesterterpenoid.225)

The isolation and structure elucidation of irritant substances milliamine C (496), obtained from *Euphorbia millii*, and ingenol 2,4,6,8,10-tetradecapentaenoate (497) from *E. jolkini* were reported.226)

A derivative (498) of a new macrocyclic diterpene alcohol which was named ingol (499) was isolated from acetone soluble compounds of the latex of *Euphorbia ingens*.227)

Isolation of phenylacetate diacetate (500) of epoxylathyrol (501) whose structure had been determined,228) from Caper-squage seed (*Lathyris* seed) was reported.229)

Isolation, for the first time from a natural source, of three compounds which were produced in the tobacco leaf during a natural fermentation process was reported. These compounds are 4,8,15-duvatrien-1-ol-3-one (502) and 11-isopropyl-4,8-dimethyl-3,7,12-pentadecatriene-2,14-dione (503). The latter was obtained in two stereo forms, as isomers-A (3,4-cis-double bond) and -B (3,4-trans-double bond).230)

Structures of two new diterpenoids, cembrene-A and mukulol were discussed.231) Cembrene-A is one of the two most elementary tetraenes derivable from geranyl-geranyl pyrophosphate by C-1 to C-14 cyclization. Mukulol is also a cembrane derivative and is biogenetically closely to cembrene-A.
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The volatile acids of sun-cured Greek tobacco were studied. Examination of this material by GC-MS supplemented by other spectroscopic methods and in some instances by synthesis, permitted the identification of nearly a hundred compounds. About half of them have not yet been encountered previously in tobacco or tobacco smoke, and the majority of the new compounds were straight and branched-chain unsaturated acids and aromatic acids. Five of the oxygenated acids were evidently seco- or nor-terpenoids. These acids, namely 5-methyl-4-oxohexanoic (504), 2S-isopropyl-5-oxo-hexanoic (505), 3-isopropyl-6-oxo-2E-heptenoic (506), 3ξ-isopropyl-6-oxo-4E-heptenoic (507), and 3ξ-hydroxy-3ξ-methyl-6ξ-isopropyl-4E-octenoic acid (508), like many other tobacco constituents such as solanone (509), solanol, and norsolanadione, may be regarded as nor-derivatives of diterpenoids possessing the thunbergane skeleton (510). Although this view is strengthened by the presence of a number of such macrocyclic diterpenoids in tobacco, it should be noted that four of them, 504, 505, 506, and 507 may equally well be viewed as nor or seco-monoterpenoids of the p-menthane series (511).

Oleoressins from most species of the genus Larix were analyzed by GLC for their diterpene composition, and in some species thunbergene (512) and thunbergol (513) were recognized. Common to all are the abietadiene and isopimaradiene acids usual in Pinaceae with the corresponding aldehydes and alcohols in small amounts. Epimanoool also occurred in all, but larixol and its acetate was confined to L. decidua and L. gmelini, and epito-rulosol to the remainder. In the hybrid L. Xeurolepis both of these last two compounds were present.

Reinvestigation led to revision of the structure 514 assigned previously to isoicensole-oxide from Frankincense resin to 515.

In a review of “Recent Results in Insect Pheromone Chemistry”, nasutene is described as follows: "Stuart showed that Nasutitermes termites mark a trail with substance deposited from the sternal glad. More subsequently isolated from extracts of whole N. exitiosus termites a trail-active fraction. The molecule was characterized as a diterpene hydrocarbon, C20H32, with four double bonds and one ring. On the basis of UV and"
NMR spectra and of microozonolysis experiments, this substance (nasutene) has been tentatively assigned structure 516. The cembrane skeleton was confirmed by comparison of perhydrocembrene with perhydronasutene, which proved identical. The precise location and stereochemistry of the double bond are not certain. This substance also elicited trail-following in *N. walkeri* and *N. gravealus*. It remains to be seen if this substance originates in the sternal gland.

The structures of α-, β-, and γ-dicarvelone prepared by Wallach in 1899 and 1914 (Wallach’s dicarvelones) were determined as 517, 518, and 519, respectively, according to their IR and NMR spectra and ORD curves.

Biosyntheses of a C16-terpenoid lactone 520 from [2-13C]acetic acid and [2-14C, 5-3H2] mevalonic acid showed that this lactone, a plant growth regulator, was derived from a diterpenoid precursor.

A short review on prenyltransferase was published in Japanese. A series of reviews about diterpenoids was published also in Japanese.

Isolation of a new diterpene base from *Aconitum pubiceps* was reported, but the details are not known.

**Addendum to IV. CLERODANE DERIVATIVES**

The isolation and structural elucidation of caryoptin (521), dihydrocaryoptin (522) and caryoptin hemiacetal (523), three new insect antifeeding diterpenoids from *Caryopteris divaricata*, were reported. In addition, clerodin (524), clerodin hemiacetal (525), previously isolated from *Clerodendron infortunatum*, and dihydroclerodin-I (526) were also isolated.
Addendum to XI. GIBBERELLANE DERIVATIVES

New gibberellins, that is, A_{41} (527) and A_{42} (528) were isolated from the culture filtrates of Gibberella fujikuroi, strain TP 70. Gibberellins A_{16}, A_{36}, and A_{37} were also isolated. The structure \( 529 \rightarrow 530 \) was deduced for gibberellin A_{36} from spectroscopic data and confirmed by chemical conversion with gibberellin A_{13}.

\[
\begin{align*}
527 & \quad R = \text{COOH} \\
528 & \quad R = \text{Me}
\end{align*}
\]

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